MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

Grand and Harmonious Gathering Under the Banner of Social Democracy-Union of Working Class

TRADES UNIONISTS IN THE FOREFRONT

The S. L. P. with Three Delegates Joins Forces with the Social Democratic Party of America

Frederic Heath Nominated for Mayor

Social Democrats began the spring campaign last Monday evening (Feb. 12) by a nominating convention that was remarkable in many ways. The big hall of the Deutscher Maennerverein, at State and Eighth streets, was crowded to the doors. It was an assemblage highly creditable to the political labor movement, and some of the old stagers in labor circles declared that its like had never been seen, and that the People's party even in its palmy days in Milwau-kee had never had such an imposing convention.

When the hour for opening the meeting arrived, Victor L. Berger, as state organizer for the party, appeared upon the stage and declared the convention in session. He made an address of welcome and then announced a song by the Socialistic Maennerchor. The boys sang with enthusiasm and were loudly applanded. Robert Mister was chosen temporary chairman and Eugene Roon-ey temporary secretary. Mr. Meister then named the following committees: On credentials—Comrades George

Moerschel, Jaeob Hunger, Emil Seidel, Edward Ziegler and Dr. H. C. Berger.

On order of business—Comrades Louis Wieman, C. A. Blodgett and J. C. Underhill.

While the committees were at work Comrade Frederic G. Strickland, of Chicago, was introduced to the convention, and made a stirring address.

The committees then reported. The report on credentials showed a total of 147 delegates, of which 37 were from the branches of the party, 43 from the wards, and 67 from the various trade unions. The delegates were then seated according to the localities and organizations, and there was applause when the union delegates took their seats, the representatives of the Socialist Labor party also

receiving like courtesy.

While the committees we, out Dr. Titus Voelkel made an address in Ger-

The committee on resolutions report-

ed the following:
."Whereas: The trade union movement of the working class is an inevitable manifestation of the struggle between capital and labor and is absolutely necessary to resist the superior economic power of capital and to maintain their standard oi life; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the expression of our national conven-tion in this respect and recommend to all members of our party to join the organization to which they respectively beong, and we also pledge ourselves to patronize every union label in the market; furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we fully recognize that the exploitation of the working people will cease only when society gets a hold of the production and distribution, and that we therefore brand as traitors and Judases such trade union leaders who for their personal gain try to hide the class struggle and hold the union men to the capitalist party."

Then a communication was presented by Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor party, which was as follows:

"Whereas: Our national convention has declared in favor of union of all So-

cialist forces;
"Resolved, That Section Milwaukee make no nominations in the spring campaign, for the reason that the Social Democracy party represents the class conscious labor party in Milwankee and as our national convention, held in Rochester, N. Y., January 27, 1900, has declared that the Social Democratic party is a class conscious labor party, therefore Section Milwaukee deems it advisa-ble to join forces with the Social Democratic party.'

Nominations were now declared in order. For mayor, Howard Tuttle, C. A. Blodgett and Frederic Heath were nominated. Comrade Blodgett withdrew his The balloting resulted as fol-

Heath—95. Tuttle—50.

On motion of Comrade Berger the nomination of Comrade Heath was made unanimous, and Mr. Heath thanked the convention for the honor it did him.

For comptroller the nomination came thick and fast, Comrades Max Hinz, Edw. Ziegler, Nicholas Schwinn, Gustave Richter and Louis Arnold being named. All save Comrade Hinz declined and he was nominated by accla-mation. Mr. Hinz thanked the conven-

tion and promised to stand by the fight

Comrades Jacob Hunger, Eugene Rooney, John Doerfler, Thomas C. P. Myers, Howard Tuttle and Albert Forman were nominated for treasurer, but all declined but Myers and Tuttle, and the following vote was taken:

Tuttle-100.

Myers—43.
Mr. Tuttle was declared the nominee, and as he was absent from the city, a delegate announced that he had agreed to serve in any capacity the party saw fit to demand his services.

The convention then gave to the central committee the right to fill vacancies and to conduct the campaign.

Before the convention adjourned speeches were made by John Moser and Eugene Rooney.

The platform adopted declares against public franchises to corporations, in fav-or of attorneys for the poor, free medieines and baths, coal, wood and ice at eost, abolition of the slums and one daily meal to all school children, and

says:
"The Social Democratic party of America is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, more sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture. Those who toil with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interest of property rather than men, the rights of the workers, although they are in the great ma-jority, are ignored."

What shall he the edition of the big double number of The Herald, March 17, with all its special features designed to interest people in Socialism this year? That depends on how well the comrades and readers co-operate with us. We can make arrangements for printing a million copies, but must have orders in advance. Order a thousand copies for propaganda in your town.

A Stunning Lie

The latest of the philosophers to dis-cuss Truth is Mark Twain, who gives it as his idea that the greatest lie on record is Carlyle's "stunning lie" that "a lie shall not live."

The truest thing known to Mark Twain is "the universal conspiracy of the silent-assertion lie," "the silent colossal national lie that is the support and confederate of all the tyrannies and shams and inequalities and unfairnesses that afflict the peoples," "a most majestic lie that the civilizations made it their sacred and anxious care to guard and watch and propagate."

Mark gives examples: "For instance," he says, "it would not be possible for a humane and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery; yet you will reinember that in the early days of the emancipation agitation in the north the agitators got but small help or count nance from any one. Argue and plead and pray as they might, they could not break the universal stillness that reigned, from pulpit and press all the way down to the bottom of society—the clammy stillness created and maintained by the lie of silent assertion—the silent assertion that there wasn't anything going on in which humane and intelligent people were interested.

"From the beginning of the Dreyfus case to the end of it all France, except a couple of dozen moral paladins, lay under the smother of the silent-assertion lie that no wrong was being done to a persecuted and unoffending man. like smother was over England lately, a good half of the population silently letting on that they were not aware that Mr. Chamberlain was trying to manufacture a war in South Africa, and was willing to pay fancy prices for the mate-

"Now here we have instances of three prominent ostensible civilizations working the silent-assertion lie. Could one find other instances in the three countries? I think so. Not so very many, perhaps, but say a billion—just so as to keep within bounds. Are those countries working that kind of lie, day in and day out, in thousands and thousands of varieties, without ever resting? Yes, we know that to be true. The universal conspiracy of the silent-assertion lie is hard at work always and everywhere, and always in the interest of a stupidity or a sham, never in the interest of a thing fine or respectable. It is the most timid and shabby of all lies? It seems to have the look of it. For ages and ages it has mutely labored in the interest of despotisms and aristocracies and chattel slaveries and military slaveries and religious slaveries, and has kept them alive; keeps them alive yet, here and there and yonder, all about the globe; and will go on keeping them alive until the silent-assertion lie retires from business-the silent assertion that nothing is going on which fair and intelligent men are aware of and are engaged by their duty to try to stop."

MERLIN'S MIXTURE

There come times, in the lives of persons and of parties, when a word or an act decides the character of destiny. Fortune and Failure, in self-same apparel, and with features alike, present themselves before us. Future fate is de-pendent on the choice.

To such a time do we, as a party, now approach. The question of union with an organization similar in plan and purpose to our own comes up for settlement. It is the issue, just now, of paramount

importance.
Upon its wise settlement much de-A misstep just at this critical pends. time in the progress of American socialism and of our branch of it, might cause incalculable harm. On the other hand, the wise welding of the kindred socialist forces into a united and harmonious whole would be of vast help to the

Hence it is a question that calls for our most careful consideration and our most conscientious judgment.

An Unbiased View.

It is imperative that we approach the matter with unbiased minds. From the circumstances of the case it is almost impossible for us not to be prejudiced, and to have conceptions of persons and things that hinder an unbiased opinion.

How often an old prejudice blinds one to a new truth! How often a little venom, like a speck of dust in the eye, obseures our vision of the right and best! How often a petty dislike of a person leads to the pettish rejection of the prineiple or party for which that person pro-

And so in this matter of union we are in danger of heing biased by sentiment on one side or by prejudice on the other. Who of us, on hearing that magic word 'unite," is not moved to fling caution to the winds and exercise only an openhanded hospitality? And on the other hand, how many there are of us whose memories still involuntarily weave the thorns of unhappy association around the letters S. L. P.?

It is needful, therefore, to lay aside the rosy glasses of sentiment and the smoked glasses of prejudice, and to look, with keen, unobsenred eyes at the problem

Socialism or Socialistism.

One thing that must be done is to distinguish between socialism and socialistism. The failure to do this has resulted in many misconceptions and mistakes.

What I mean is this: Socialistism is the mental product of an individual mind, arbitrarily applied to the social life of a nation. It is a system of industrial life that has been marked out by scientific rule and compass, without regard to human fault or change.

Socialism is the result of the gradual evolution of industry, fitting itself to the changes and the needs of man. It is the great principle of social justice slowly asserting itself in spite of capital's opposition and labor's apathy.

The one plans to banish winter by means of stoves, while the other simply

The one marks out a path, and curses all who do not walk therein, while the other sees that myriad paths may lead toward the same goal.

The one is a magic formula for social health, locked in a party chest, while the other is a gradual outworking of a natural law.

Our Cussed Conceit.

There was once an old Scotch lady whose mind was somewhat perturbed concerning the orthodoxy of her fellow members in the kirk. One day, while speaking of them, she exclaimed, emphatically, "There's nane o' them sound save the meenister and mesel', and I ha'e ma doots aboat him, ye ken!"

And there are Socialists, and Social-

ist parties, who constitute themselves the keepers of orthodoxy. In the words of Scripture, they say "I am the door. By me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved. Whoever climbeth in some other way, the same is a thief and a robber.'

If they are to be believed, they are the divinely-appointed guardians of the only gate leading into the co-operative commonwealth, and every candidate for entrance must first pass under their rod.

Now it may be that we are not alto-

gether free from that spirit. As a matter of fact, we are not. There are not a few of us who, considering the power and promise of our particular party, consider that we, and we alone, are the particular seed from which shall sprout the tree of national socialism.

filement of those whose ragged dress proclaim a rougher road and a longer ourney, some call it caution. Others call it conceit.

Movements and Men.

Again we must remember that movements are infinitely larger than men. We are so apt to pin our faith to a leader, and regard him as the soul, head, and heart of the movement, and we degrade the movement and ourselves into subservient helplessness. I stand upon the beach. The foremost

wave rolls proudly in, and as it breaks, it groans, "There, the tide is defeated, for I am broken." Is it? Does not the tide roll irresistibly in, in spite of the broken waves in front?

And so the movement of socialism is not thwarted or retarded by the fall of a leader, or the change of a party. The form may alter but the fact and the force

remain the same.

I have seen small bodies of Socialists mapping out, in their half-wisdom, a certain plan of action and prophesying universal doom if their dietum be not adopted. But the movement sweeps on, overturning their petty plans, and the predicted disaster does not appear.

And more, no single individual can stay a live movement. Some of us here in the east are airaid, in these unionist days, of a certain Eve getting into our political Eden and raising Cain.

But, by the gods, if we can be bested by a woman, then the sooner we dig our graves the better.

A Plea for Peace.

Hence, in this matter of union, let us avoid being biased, let us not be overly self-righteous, let us recognize the unity of socialistic force, and face the problem with a dominant desire to adopt the course which seems to us best adapted to the present needs of the Socialist movement.

If it be possible to effect a satisfactory union with the non-conformist branch of the S. L. P., let every Social Democrat rejoice, and be ready to give the hand of welcome to our new allies. A union has advantages of marvelous merit, and it will be a matter for sincere thankfulness if it can wisely be effected.

Get rid of that damnable distrust of those who wear a badge different from your own. Sometimes I think that Socialists, in their revulsion of sentiment against the trusts, have adopted the prineiple of constant distrust.

And if, on the other hand, union be not deemed advisable at this present juncture, let us see that our chance for work is not impaired. Union or no union, we must forge ahead, agitate, educate, organize, elect, gathering the ever increasing converts of socialism into orderly ranks, preparatory to the future

I do not here advise as to the matter of settlement of prejudice, and a willingness to fit oneself into new conditions for the continuance of the old fight.

A NEW CONVERT

Dr. Blumhardt, a famous Protestant clergyman of Wurtemberg, Germany, has astounded the church and state by an open declaration in favor of Social Democracy. From his address, which has been published throughout Germany, we take the following:
"When I look at the present condition

of the workingman, I much despair that civilization and Christianity have not yet lative enactments practically no substantial improvement of the condition of the poor has been or can be accomplished I can see no way for permanent betterment except by an absolute reorganization of the social status of modern society. For many years it has been my conviction that no religion is worth anything that can not transform society and raise it to a higher and better level and make men happy here on earth. In this sense I understand the Scriptures, and in that sense I understand my Christ. And therefore I feel myself inwardly related to those people who are charged with aiming at a Utopia; I am their associate and one with them in spirit. May the time come when money shall not be the measure of all things and of all values, but the life and happiness of man shall become the chief thing. "Let it not be regarded as astonishing

that a man who confesses the Lord Jssus Christ acknowledges his agreement with the ideas of Social Democracy, with the poor working people of the land. For Christ Himself was of the lowly. He was crucified because He was a Socialist; twelve members of the proletariat were His apostles. People are mistaken when they think a man ceases to be a Christian when he joins the proletariat. Paul did the same thing. . . . It is impossible that the present condition of affairs should continue among the working people, and this change must be effected along the lines pointed out by Social Democracy.'

In our eighteen months' life, we have not had time to develop many faults, and as we draw back our skirts from the de-

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY A LIVING MOVEMENT

Great Gains Made by the Party at Erie, Pa., Results in Overthrow of the Republican Machine

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER

As Usual the Capitalistic Press Undertakes to Suppress the News and Deceive the People

Five Hendred Votes for Socialism

[Special Report to The Herald.] Erie, Pa., Feb. 24, 1900. From the returns filed in the protho-

notary's office we furnish The Herald with the facts about the contest Tuesday that our eity papers failed, through a tacit understanding, to give to their readers. This is one of the dirty tricks of capitalism-to keep anything from its readers that will tend to destroy their game of buneoing and deceiving the people. In the November election for the office of register and recorder there were poled 6,075 votes in the city. Of these Comrade Allen polled 197, or 3.2 per

In the recent election there was polled 6,093 votes, of which the Social Demoeratic Party polled 485, or about 8 per cent, and the Socialist Labor Party, the De Leon faction, 60 votes, or t per cent. Thus, comrades and brothers, having polled 3 per cent last fall, in three months' time we have made the handsome, flattering and hopeful increase of 300 per cent at this election, when we polled over 9 per cent.

These men have voted and are with us to stay in the ranks of brotherhood-Socialism—to be no longer partisans but brothers indeed. Had a full vote been polled the Social Democratic Party would have polled 1,000 votes. Many a stay-at-home, democrat and republican, did not come to the polls for the reason. they are reading and thinking as they have never read or thought before, and who will come in and help themselves and their brothers' interest by voting for the ticket this presidential year for a So-cialist president.

Every man who voted the ticket should drop a letter to Walter H. Miller, 552 East Eighth street, the able and efficient city chairman, congratulating him upon the victory gained and pledging him their further support. Write him anyway; he wants to meet personally every man who voted the ticket. With the nucleus of 500 votes we can make it 5,000 votes this fall in the city. Now, comrades and brothers, do your duty and write him at once.

The daily papers have given you their side, so we will give you the side untold; First Ward—

Alley, Select Council—First district, 10: Second, 11; Third, 9; Fourth, 30; Fifth, 5. Total, 65.
Eisert, School Director—First district,

t8; Second, 14; Third, 10; Fourth, 34; Fifth, 7. Total, 83.
Socialist Labor ticket, 10.

Second Ward-

O'Sullivan, Common Council-First district, 8; Second, 8; Third, 10; Fourth. 11; Fifth, 11; Sixth, 17; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 6. Total, 78.

Dummond, School Director—First district, 8; Second, 12; Third, 11; Fourth, 21; Fith, 10; Sixth, 13; Seventh, 9; Eighth, 5; Total, 89. Socialist Labor ticket, highest vote,

Tigird Ward-

Rappold, Select Council-First district, 13; Second, 1; Third, 9; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 7; Sixth, 12; Seventh, 20. Total,

Reed, School Director-First district, 13; Second, 1; Third, 13; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 12; Seventh, 21. Total,

Social Labor ticket, 4. Fourth Ward-

Anderson, Common Council—First strict, 21; Second, 1; Third, 12; district, 21; Fourth, 48; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 5. Total, 91. Donlin, Common Council—First district, 13; Second, 1; Third, 9; Fourth,

trict, 13; Second, 1; Inird, 9; Fourth, 24; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 6. Total, 56.
Willrich, School Director—First district, 22; Second, 1; Third, 12; Fourth, 11; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 11. Total, 9t.
No Social Labor ticket.
Fifth Ward—
Blair, Select Council—First district, 8; Second, 14; Third, 4; Fourth, 14. Total, 40.

Benson, School Director-First district, 18; Second, 29; Third, 11; Fourth, Total, 106.

Socialist Labor ticket, 15. Sixth Ward—

Smith Common Council—First district, 9; Second, 4; Third, 17; Fourth, 7.

Total, 37.

McLeod, Common Council—First district, 12; Second, 6; Third, 19; Fourth,

7. Total, 44.
Sauers, School Director—First district, 16; Second, 4; Third, 17; Fourth, 6. Total, 43.

Social Democratic Perald

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

BEYMOUR STEDMAN,

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAR. 3, 1900.



The double number of The Herald to be printed March 17 will be a good thing. Snap it up and start the national campaign right, by spreading the light among your friends and neighbors. That one issue will make Socialists and votes this year. Order a bundle.

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDER

The office of the great department store as a universal provider has seldom been more strikingly shown than in the recent application of an Iowa farmer to a store in Dubuque for a wife. store management advertised that they could furnish absolutely anything a person could want, and informed the reader that if the article desired was not, on hand they would "hustle around and get The advertisement chanced to fall under the notice of a lonesome farmer in want of a wife. He wrote the business manager of the universal provider and in less than a week letters were received from four women who were willing to share his joys and sorrows. The latest account said he was undecided which one he would marry, but was sure to take one of them, and he was satisfied that these modern department stores were really a good thing.

Do not forget or fail to order 100 or 500 eopies of the big double number of The Herald to be printed March 17. Will contain complete report of the con-vention, special contributed articles, facts and data for the propaganda, illustrations, etc. A splendid number to start the eampaign with. One eent per copy. Every branch should order not less than 500 copies.

, THE LOUD BILL PASSES

The readiness of the average American politician to assail the rights of the people with laws designed to curtail freedom of speech and dissemination of intelligence is well illustrated in the successful passage of what is known as the Loud bill, the operation of which will impose unjust burdens upon thousands of publishers and prove ruinous to many. It is characteristic of a large majority of lawmakers that instead of directing their efforts to the removal of real grievances, they turn their official opportunities to account in behalf of the system they up-hold; that is to say, capitalists politi-cians legislate for their masters and not for the people.

For years there has been an opportunity for some patriotie statesman with a eonsuming desire to prove that the peo-ple are represented at Washington and have some influence there as well as eorporation lobbyists, by pushing a measure to correct the gross inequity of rates paid by our capitalistic government to private railroad companies for carrying the mails. But Republican and Democratic statesmen are never found in that kind of a "push." Any attempt on that line has met with the interested opposition of those who are in Washington to repre-

sent the railroads.

It has never been a matter of surprise to those acquainted with the truth as to the exorbitant charges of the railroads for carrying mail, that the postoffice department has year after year shown a growing deficit in proportion to the amount of mail earried. For years attention had been called to this, long even before Mr. Loud began his systematic attack on free publication in the name of economy. For years it has been known that the chief cause of postal deficits was corporation pillage. But the corpora-tions being strongly intrenched at the nation's capital and having greater influence there than the people, the so-called statesmen have been allowed to make reputations for themselves by adding to the burdens of the people and winking at the depredations of the capitalist class.

THE QUESTION OF UNION

The question of greatest immediate importance to all militant Socialists in the United States, and one in which a multitude of people as yet unaffiliated with any Socialist organization also have a lively and expectant interest, is that of the proposed union of the Socialist La-bor party and the Social Democratic party. Our readers are aware that this subject was discussed pro and con in these columns for three months, beginning last November, and with very few exceptions the expressions of opinion

published have been favorable to union. We make this statement at this time for the purpose of correcting a misunderstanding based upon a partial acquaintance with the facts, and because of what has appeared to The Herald as a studied effort on the part of prominent advocates of union to discredit, in advance of the Indianapolis convention, the motive of some of the comrades officially connected with the S. D. P. The matter of union is one concerning which there is and can be, at bottom, only one opinion. That it is most desirable none are bold enough to question. The Social Democratic party stands for unification of the Socialist forces of this country. It has so stood from the day of its organization. If individual members differ as to the first thing to be done in order that union may eventually be reached, who shall question their right, in the light of the experience of the past, so to do? It is just possible that as much virtue may be contained in a word of eaution as in a whirlwind of elamor. At any rate neither party to the prospective negotiations has a monopoly of virtue and disinterested devotion to the eause of socialism in this country. Let that much, at least, be understood and conceded, then perhaps the path to ultimate union will have one turn less.

There is not, there has never been at any time since the Rochester convention, the slightest doubt that the representatives of the S. L. P. to Indianapolis would be received in a fraternal spirit. with cordial greeting and good fellow-ship, and any intimation to the contrary, from whatever source it has come, is a jarring note, well ealeulated, whether designedly or not, to promote a propaganda of discord.

Delegates to the Indianapolis convention will go there imbued with one spirit and actuated by one motive-to do the best thing for the advance of socialism in this monopoly-ruled and capitalistowned country. What that action will be The Herald does not assume to say. That will be a matter for the convention to decide and we have no doubt that, acting in the full light of all the information they will have, the delegates will do the thing that is best and wisest for the

NOTES AND COMMENT

The organization of the sash and door manufacturers of Chicago into a trust will effect the following savings in the operation of thirty-two establishments: saving in operation......\$346,382

 Saving in interest,
 25,000

 Saving in discounts
 25,000

 Saving in purchases
 175,000

 Saving in equalization of prices. 125,000

And yet the anti-trust Bryanolators want to destroy trusts and go back to a system of enormous waste to preserve individual liberty and competition!

That middle-class reform organization, the American Anti-Trust League, through its president, M. L. Loekwood, proposes as "the most important remedy" for the deliverance of the people from the power of modern capitalism, national ownership of the railroads. That will leave intact the three methods of the eapitalist class for exploiting labor-rent, interest and profit-furnishing that class somewhat better facilities, perhaps, for distributing their goods. It will seareely touch the labor problem; it will not help the toolless, workless, landless, homeless proletariat! It is not a rem-

A week ago last Sunday the Chicago Tribune printed a special cable dispatch from Germany giving an account of Wagner's revolutionary ideas and banom his nativ he was considered a "dangerous character." Last Sunday the Chicago Tribune printed an editorial to disprove the elaim of Bernard Shaw that Wagner was a So-cialist and revolutionist. The only con-clusion left is that since Wagner is well known to have been a disturbing element and a cordial hater of the capitalist system, the cause of his banishment was that he wrote good music.

A most gratifying sign of the times is distinct growth of interest in Socialism among trades unionists. This is strongly marked in the affiliation of members of trades unions with the Social Democratic Party. Everywhere our principles and tactics are being warmly endorsed. The S. D. P. is making great strides as the party of the working class. It has a place and a welcome for every man who accepts its principles and sees the need for a party of the wealth producers of this country.

The campaign at Erie, Pa., was short but decisive as to the fact that the Social Democratic party has made a nota-ble advance in that city. The comrades are greatly elated, as well as they may be, and the outcome points with unerring certainty to the great national result next November. Socialism is in the air. Work, persistent and untiring work, will bring the handwriting on the wall into clear relief. Remember the ides of November. Agints and opening. vember. Agitate and organize!

That Socialists do not always favor an advance in wages is shown by the fact that in Germany recently they opposed an increase in the "allowance" of Emperor Bill. By the way, that word "allowance" is suggestive. The useful classes of society live on a bare pittance of a wage and "allow" crowned pigheads to revel in luxury; the wealthy everywhere who live without doing anything useful are living on "allowances" from the fool people.

What are you doing to help make the special edition of The Herald, March 17, a big success and a grand opening of the national eampaign? Don't mind telling you-we think it will be a little the best issue of a Socialist paper ever printed in the United States, and we want you to co-operate as a distributing agent. It's price will be one cent a copy. It's size will be eight pages.

Grandmother Hoar of Massachusetts. who has been making something of a reputation as an anti-imperialist, is antinothing else-not even anti-Quay. Hoar believes firmly in Sunday school religion and Matt Quay, the notorious boodler. And this is quite consistent. The Pennsylvania political debauchee is a supporter of the system that the pictistie Hoar advocates in his private and political capacity.

The call of the national democratic committee is for a convention of all "democratic-conservative - progressive-reform citizens." That is just what one might expect to emanate from an aggregation dominated by Tillman of South Carolina and Gorman of Maryland and their respective radical-eonservative-re-troactive-progressive following. Hurrah for humbug-which is Bryanolatry!

That elass of reformers who today would crush out the trusts-were such a feat possible-would fifty years ago have erushed out the corporation, or a hundred years ago the partnership. Yet the modern trust is an inevitable outgrowth of corporations, just as eorporations eame out of partnerships.

If whatever is useless is dangerous, the really dangerous people in this country today are the Bryanolators, who want to break down the machinery of modern production. The Bryan agitation is a positive hindrance to progress. Let us go on to the goal—democratic Socialism. Opposition to the inevitable

Every trade has its tricks which those inside know and those outside do not. The trade of capitalist politics, as it is played at Washington, no doubt has more tricks than any other. If all the tricks were known to those on the outside there would soon be a revolt of the people and mighty few tricksters left on

What a miserable, stunted and eontemptible life is that of the man who would rather be "respectable" than in revolt against a system which corrupts polities, morals and religion and destroys human beings for profit!

The cost of making a millionaire is thousands of paupers, drunkards, lunatics and tramps. But the price will have to be paid until the people learn better—that is, until they learn Socialism.

Mark Hanna, who uses the government for his own purposes, is a patriot. But the fellows who want government used in behalf of everybody are traitors. It's a funny world!

When there is a slump in stocks and somebody makes a million the fact is heralded through the land. But what happens to the other fellow is seldom re-

The starchmakers of the country have planned a trust with a capital of \$25,000,-000. One of the results will undoubtedly be a stiffening of prices.

Position of the Laborer

Nearly every problem of state policy and economy, as at present understood and practiced, consists in some device for persuading you laborers to go and dig up dinuner for us reflective and aesthetical persons, who like to sit still and think and admire. So that when we get to the bottom of the matter we find the inhabitants of this earth broadly divided into two great masses-the peasant paymasters, spade in hand, original and imperial producers of turnips; and, waiting on them all round, a crowd of polite persons, modestly expectant of turnips, for some, too often theoretical, service.

There is, first, the clerical person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for giving him moral advice; then the legal person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for telling him, in black letter, that his house is his own; there is, thirdly, the courtly person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for presenting a celestial appearance to him; there is, fourthly, the literary person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for talking daintily to him; and there is, lastly, the military person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for standing, with cocked hat on, in the mid-dle of the field, and exercising a moral influence upon the neighbors.—John

NO HOPE IS LEFT FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS

From the Address of Governor Lee of South Dakota at the Anti-Trust Meeting

We may legislate against private monopoly till doomsday, but so long as we do not deprive these institutions of their ownership of the means of production and distribution, we need entertain no hope that they will cease to torment us, for experience has shown that they thrive under hostile legislation. The remedy will be found in an attack upon the system of which these monopolies are the fruit. Revolutionize the control of production and distribution. Make it democratie. It is now an imperial system. Substitute public for private ownership. Throw off private for publie monopoly. Crush the rule of money and establish the rule of men. Do not destroy the machines, nor blot out the details for swift and perfect handling of eommodities, but make things for people, to use, not to fight over, and maybe die later for the want of. Produce and distribute wealth for the enrichment of the race; for the gratification of needs and the satisfaction of worthy aspirations; not for private profit and plunder. Such a policy can be squared with the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule. Such a policy will destroy public and private raseality and give birth to a new social life of which the people are capable when they are delivered from the dread of starvation and death. How are the details to be arranged?

I do not propose to go into that. No systemever had a fixed line of unchangeable details. Fit details will be supplied as the requirements of the system dictate. Details will come fast enough when the principle has been agreed to. The details of the present system are good enough, if the engines of eapital were reversed, and put to work for the whole people. Details are a matter of experience. No man could have predieted fifty years ago the details of the present business system; no man can foretell now the details of any system fifty years hence. Details change every day, but one thing is settled: a set of de-tails which enriches 5 per cent of the population at the expense of 95 per eent ought to be put to work in behalf of the great masses as speedily as possible. There is only one question involved: 'Shall the blessings of God and the ingenuity of man be monopolized for the benefit of a constantly narrowing column of plutoerats, or shall those bless-ings be appropriated to the use of the When that question is answered in the interest of the majority the details of our new life will adjust themselves to harmonize with the prineiple of equity upon which the system is

These propositions are met with the rejoinder that "this is socialism." Granted. That does not disprove, but rather confirms its truth. The trust is socialistie. It is private socialism. It is unregulated socialism-run for the few at the expense of the many. Our purpose is to change the scope of socialism, broaden it out; destroy socialized piraey and erect a system of fraternal cooperation in its place. But dissenters do not go further than to declare that "this is socialism," as though that were sufficient to forever put it aside. are a Christian" was once eonsidered a sufficient answer to the claims of Jesus followers. It did not disprove the teachings of Christ. "You are an abolitionist" was once a powerful argument against the abolition of chattel slavery. The sailboat twitted the steamboat; the ox eart ridiculed the stage eoach; the stage coach made iun of the locomotive, but the facts were not changed. best will survive, as it has survived. insm must succeed capitalism in the natural order of progress, and if you will not recognize it now I shall not quarrel with you. Time will furnish the argument.

These changes are not within the limit of an ordinary day's work. The eonversion of production for private profit to production for the general welfare cannot be brought about till the Trust of Trusts—the all-absorbing, all-dominating, all-owning monopolist has taken possession of the country and forced the people, in self-defense, to expel, as this monopolist has in turn expelled from commercial existence all with whom he has been at war. The people are slow to move and patient in bearing burdens, but there is evidence that they are commencing to see the hopelessness of any attempt to regenerate the middle classes of society. Public ownership, already a well-defined political issue, must soon give birth to a political party organized to put it into force.

THE TRUSTS INEVITABLE

It seems to me that the proof that trusts are inevitable as a protection against the rising flood of capital is simply overwhelming both in theory and in

It seems most palpable that every industry in this country must in time fall into the power of the trust. The trust with its enormous capital not only gives our domestic capitalists better oppor-tunities for competition with foreigners in foreign neutral markets but it is itself by damming up the old and natural do-mestic channels for investment actually foreing itself to cut out new channels for its overflow.

It is impossible to dam up all the mouths of the Mississippi, no matter how high the dams. A flowing river must find the ocean somehow, and if not by another. The one channel then by another. The trusts are affording but a temporary breastworks for our captain of industry.

It will, however, be a flank movement rather than a frontal attack that will finally dislodge the captains from their fortress. The trust is not only a protection against undue competition, but it is a labor saving device of the highest possible efficiency. Every argument in fa-vor of combined production on a small seale is redoubled for production on the largest possible scale. The trust pursues its ends in a perfectly sane and scientific manner. No longer do the old planless methods of competition prevail. The trust being the only producer in the field, produces exactly what the market needs. There is no more danger of either an over-production or a shortage of Standard oil in any city than there is of water, gas or postage stamps. The trust no more needs eanvassers and advertisements' to sell its goods than does the government to advertise the postof-fice. This increased industrial efficiency of the trust together with its prevention of waste of capital in unnecessary duplication of machinery hasten by so much the completion of the world's in-

dustrial outfit.

Capital will in vain seek profitable investment. Interest which is determined by the amount of gain received by the last amount borrowed will fall to zero and still money will remain unlent in the banker's hands. The last incentive for the poor man to be "thrifty" will perish. When the work is completed the workers engaged in producing new machinery of production will join the unemployed army in regiments. The trust will be as defenseless against this new phase in the industrial strife as was the armored knight of old against hunger and thirst, Political autocracy is possible, but industrial autocracy, even if be-nevolent, is impossible.—H. Gavlord

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY

(The Clarion, London, Eng.) For all the danger and anxiety of the present time, no one can complain that this life is not interesting. Indeed, but for the grief, suffering and anxiety of those whom the war hits hardest—the friends and relations of those who have given their lives, or are even now risking them, in the service of their country the present grave situation would not only be interesting but actually amusing. At the present moment the British empire is not only on its trial, but is even conscious of deserving a moderately. heavy sentence, and well aware that at the best it can only escape by payment of a heavy fine and by no possible means without "a stain upon its character."

(Justice, London, Eng.)
"Out of evil cometh good," and one good thing this infamous war has at least done. It has demonstrated the soundness, from every point of view, of the Socialist demand for the armed nation as against a standing army. . If the Boers should not seore another success they have demonstrated their right to independence and their value as a fighting force.

(Midland Mechanic.)

If the bosses increase wages 10 per eent in "good times" and decrease them 20 per cent in hard times, how long will it take us to find out where we are at?

CALL TO ACTION

ORGANIZE FOR 1900

There are few communities in this country today with unt from one to e doson Socialists whn are not efficiented with a Socialist organization. At the last State election in Missouri votes were cast for the can country to the State.

In almost every community a thoroughly wide-awake and earnest Socialist, with little exertion, could in WHAT THEY one week effect the nrganization of a Branch of the Social Democratic Party.

The Declaration of Procedules

CAN DO

OTA Branch of the Social Demooratic Party.

The Declaration of Priocipies and Political Demands
of this party will be found in this paper; read it and
UNCOMPROMISING!
SOCIALIST PARTY

Set such in the International movement for Socialism.
The triumph of the Socialist cause, which is the
cause of the world democracy, requires organisation,
and without it nothing can be
SOCIALIST PARTY

SET SUCH THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

ORGANIZATION

SECONDISIDED IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

ORGANIZATION

The Jean 1900 will be use of great and far-reaching im-

through the referendum.

The year 1900 will be one of great and far-reachin portance to the people and sepecially to the intellivent of the control of the c

parties.

Socialists should have as their main object in polling of every vote possible for straight and CREANIZE promising Socialism, as WHERE YOU LIVE this the co-operation of attached Socialist in the corresponding to the contraction.

The Social Democratic Party is now organize than half the States; it consists of Local than half the States; it consists of Local Brown State Unions and a How State Union and a How State Union and Brown State Union and Brown State Union and Brown State President

PROPAGANDA FUND

OUR LETTER BOX

THE "CZAR'S" ADMISSION

Editor of The Herald: Ex-Speaker Thos. B. Reed would hardly call himself ocialist, but like many others of his nd who live largely by the sweat of ther men's brows, he, unconsciously to elf, admits the truthfulness of the oning of those who to him represent I that is to be feared in government. It seems to me that the attention of So-cialists should be called to an extract from an article on the subject of monopolies (of which he should know considerable), having for quite awhile helped to maintain one of the most destructive mopolies of all, viz.: the law-making monopoly) in the Saturday Evening Post, of this city. In the course of that article he says:

"Where the selfishness of a few is entrusted with unlimited power and butressed up by all the power of the state formally enlisted in its behalf, it has never been able to resist successfully the selfishness of all. In other words, the sel-fishness of the few is always met and mastered by that greater power, the sel-fishness of all. The struggle may be long and may seem doubtful, but is never so in the result. All history is full of examples. For hundreds of years the unprivileged seemed in France to be struggling hopelessly against the privileged, and the story was the most melancholy in the history of the world; but the final result was liberty and equality. Nowadays there can be no such prolongation of the fight."

To those of our comrades who seem hopeless of seeing Socialism established in our day I especially commend those last lines: "Nowadays there can be no such prolongation of the fight.

Even the enemy begin to realize the

Geo. H. Goebel. Philadelphia, Pa.

OLO COMRADES REUNITED

Editor of the Herald: I note with delight the announcement in this week's Herald of the organization of a new branch of the party in Adgar, Ala., and the more so because the names of at least

two of the officers are very familiar to

Two years are creeping by since my address was at Adger, at one time one of the most sociable mining camps in the south. What it is now it is not for me to say, but the memory of what it was in the days I knew it is full of recollections, both sweet and bitter. Of the friend-ships made during the years when I swung the pick and shovel, few have closer to my heart than those formed with Fred Lennon and Dan. Fos-

Nearly two years have passed since Lennon and I could compare notes together and estimate when our dreams of equality and fraternity among all men would become realities, and four years have elapsed since Dan. Foster passed through Nashville, Tenn., en route to Pennsylvania, active, eager and alert, brimful of enthusiasm for the newlyfound doctrine of socialism.

But years, many or few, are not sufficient to dim the recollection of either of them. Both are intellectually and in every way cast in the mold from which comes the sort of men needed in the fight for freedom. Both have felt the scourge of the struggle for existence and history of their young lives are pages full of the stress and strife which are the heritage of their class. They can be expected to do their duty in the enlisted in active political work inside our party. It is of men like these the future expects the most. The social revolution awaits their service and their sacrifice.

William Mailly.

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 23, 1900.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Comrade Stedman spoke on "Imperialism" at the Hull House, Chicago, last

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon is in editorial charge of the Milwaukee Social Democrat.

Comrade Gordon has been elected delegate to the convention by Branch 7, Manchester, N. H. Frederic O. McCartney is announced

to speak March 2 at Amesbury, Mass., and Carey is billed for every night this

Last Sunday Comrades John C. Chase and Charles H. Coulter, the Socialist myors, addressed a big audience at the Lanhattan Lyceum, New York, and also the Central Federalist Union.

Representative McCartney took a litexcursion up into Maine the other y, on the occasion of a Socialist con-cation held in that state, and spoke in Opera House on the evening of the oth at Rockland.

Iwo new branches, one at Mendon one at Milford, are the result of the Panizing ability of one good comrade there, Comrade W. E. Dixon. With the panel of in work wonders.

The Socialists of Fitchburg, of both rties and of no party, have united in Davidson street.

holding a series of Sunday afternoon meetings, extending through at least two months. Most of the lectures have been by local Socialists, but Representative MacCartney spoke there on the 11th on 'Love Applied to Economic Life," and Margaret Haile comes in on the 25th with a lecture on "The Necessity for Socialism.

There will be a joint meeting of all the comrades of Greater New York S. D. P. at Wilsig's hall, 85 East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, March 3d, to discuss the situation in the Twelfth Assembly District.

The delegates from Boston and vicinity to the national convention are Comrades Margaret Haile and S. E. Pittney. A meeting to discuss instructions to delegates will be held on Sunday, March 4. at I o'clock, at 724 Washington street. The meeting should begin promptly at I o'clock, as the delegates have to start at 6 for Indianapolis. Members who have not already sent in their credentials should be sure and bring them to this meeting.
Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester,

who has unselfishly devoted so much of his time to our work throughout Massachusetts, has taken a position as superintendent of a sanitarium, which will prevent his giving so much of his time to the work as heretofore. He can, however, give us one evening a week, and perhaps two at a pinch. He has spoken recently at Lynn, Abington and Boston, and has several other engagements

Resolutions adopted by a joint meeting of the S. D. P. branches of St. Louis: Whereas: The action of the recent convention of the Socialist Labor Party at Rochester, N. Y., has shown that organization to be a body of carnest, intelligent and unselfish Socialists and has reflected great credit upon the Socialist movement of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, that, in the opinion of the Social Democrats of St. Louis, every honorable means should be used to bring about a union of the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party. and that our national convention should appoint a committee of nine to meet with the committee appointed at Rochester for the purpose of effecting a union; and, be it further

'Resolved, That the adoption of any particular name should not be made a condition precedent to union, but the name of the united party should be deeided by a referendum vote of the membership after the union is completed."

NEW BRANCHES

KEARNEY, NEB.

Chairman, S. W. Axford; vice chairman, C. R. Stimpson; secretary, T. C. Easterling; treasurer, Rice H. Eaton; organizer, A. E. Tracy.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Chairman, F. H. White; vice chairman, J. Kallaumer; secretary, E. D. Wilcox; treasurer, Clarence Meily; organizer, O. F. Olmstead.

TAYLOR, PA.

Chairman, R. U. Thomas; vice chairman, J. T. Jones; secretary, D. W. Francis; treasurer, J. J. Morgan; organizer, Thos. Griffith.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A new branch was organized in the Tenth ward during the week. Officers' names not reported.

To Correspondents

Owing to National Secretary Debs' absence from headquarters during the greater part of next week, when he will be at Indianapolis, there will necessarily be some delay in answering correspondence. All letters requiring his personal attention will be taken up immediately

Oregon Socialists, Attention

You are requested to communicate with J. D. Stevens, Box 204, Portland, organizer for the S. D. P., with a view to instituting branches of the party in your community. The future belongs to Socialism. Lend a hand and get your state thoroughly organized.

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

For the information of delegates and others attending the national convention at Indianapolis, March 6, The Herald is able to say:

1. That our Indianapolis comrades have arranged for the use of Reichwein's Hall, situated at the corner of Market and Noble streets. This hall will easily seat 200 delegates, is well lighted and has rooms for committees. The rental expense for convention uses will be moderate, though it may be necessary to hire

additional chairs and tables.
2. The New Occidental Hotel management will make a special rate of \$1.50 per day to delegates. The hotel is centrally located at Washington and Illinois streets, three blocks from the Union depot and nine blocks from the hall.

Comrade Hugo Miller writes us that the Indianapolis friends will be fully prepared to find accommodations for every delegate according to his wishes, and has kindly offered to secure accommodations in advance for any desiring private quarters. Comrade Miller's address is 333

THE PRIZE CONTEST

The following prizes, offered by Comrades Forman of Milwaukee, and Goebel of Philadelphia, are for the four largest lists of new subscribers to The Herald sent in between Feb. 1 and April 30

"History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Edward Gibbon, in five volumes; one set.

Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miseraoles"; two volumes, unabridged; 1,300 pages. Three sets.

The prize list as it now stands is given below:

First Prize-One set Dickens' complete works, 15 volumes; one set Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 5 volumes; one set Carlyle's "French Revolution," 2 vol-

carlyle's French Revolution, 2 volumes; one set Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables," 2 volumes.

Second Prize—One set Carlyle's "French Revolution," 2 volumes; one set Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables," 2 volumes.

Third Prize-Same as second prize. Fourth Prize (offered by Comrade Geo. H. Goebel of Philadelphia)-A first-class fountain pen.

A MODEL BRANCH

If I were asked what constituted a model branch of the Social Democratic Party, with no conscious partiality I should answer, the general management of Branch 7 of Massachusetts. Its members are, principally, composed of young Hebrews, who carry into Socialism that eager zeal and penetrating intelligence which characterize the business and financial life of that enterprising race. Branch 7 is a novel spectacle. It is like a beacon, lit upon a hill, which, after it has diffused its warmth immediately around, tinges the distant horizon with its open glow. Its meetings take place every week, at which prominent speakers deliver lectures on Socialism. These assemblages stand in the same relation to the teachings of Carl Marx as the primary schools stand to education. They bring the doctrines of Socialism within the people's reach and turn the lantern of inquiry upon the anarchy and ruin which imperialism is bringing upon the nation.

I am inclined to believe that for these reasons Branch 7 deserves special attention. Comrade John Weaver Sherman is chairman, an office for which he has a special aptitude. Zeal appears to be a prominent feature among the members, one and all of whom are courageous and disinterested patriots. With them the S. D. P. becomes a master, whose principles must be carried out to the utmost

limits of possibility.

Here, I may be permitted to enter into some details. Lectures have been delivered at the several meetings that have already taken place by the Rev. S. L. Beal, Representative James F. Carey, Representative T. O. MacCartney and the distinguished orator and lecturer, Dr. H. A. Gibbs. Mr. W. P. Porter and Mayor Chase of Haverhill have been engaged to deliver lectures at subsequent meetings.

Another feature worthy of notice at these meetings is the distribution of copies of The Social Democratic Herald and Appeal to Reason among those the audience who are unacquainted with the principles of Socialism.

It may be as well to mention that on several occasions the writer has been accosted by strangers who have been made converts to Socialism by attending one or more of these meetings. "I see plainly enough," said one, "that Socialism has contracted no alliance with the turbulent passion of anarchy, as I thought it had; on the contrary, I learned, by this evening's lecture, that its course is marked by a love of order and law. It is no doubt a grand and highest practical sysvinced, from my own experience, that a vast majority of the working classes would become converts to Socialism if its principles could be explained to

"I always thought," said another, "that Socialism was an idle and childish farce—a fanatic's crazy confidence in that which is but a wild and unprofitable dream; but, since the lecture I have just heard I have become as pronounced a Socialist as any of you. I am further convinced that Socialism, so far as it has gone, is an organized expression of the wants and wishes of the people.'

I hope that I have stated enough to demonstrate the immense importance of lectures in propagating the fundamental principles of Socialism. It may, I think, be safely affirmed that, if the example above cited could be more generally followed, the growth of the S. D. P. would be phenomenal.

Charles Trench.

THE MATTER OF UNION

The resolutions adopted at the Rochester convention to be submitted to the convention at Indianapolis read as fol-

'The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, sends fraternal greetings to the Social Democratic Party of the United States.

Whereas: The course of development of the Socialist movement in the United States during the last few years has ob-literated all difference of principle and views between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P., and both parties are now practi-

LOGAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch. San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Educational meetings (for members) every Tuesday evening. Sociology, Economics, Public Speaking, etc.

Tuesday evening. Sociology, Economics, Public Speaking, etc.
Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.
Membership, with advantage of Educational Course and Social Democratic Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month.
Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.

Branch No. 1

etreet. Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sun-day afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 1254 Spring St. J. Franc, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall, Licckville. L. Schlaf, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Tuesday evening, at 198 State St., at 8 p. m. Cornelius Mahouey, Secretary, 165 Frank St.

Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first end third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwarfer, Box 760.

ILLINOIS. Meetings of Chicago Central Committee beld regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of ach month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dear-sorn St. Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday syening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Went-

worth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meste sec-

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fuurth Sunduys at 2 p. m. at Nagi's Hall, 535 Blue Isiand Ave. Vaclav Jelinsk, Secretary, 696 Blue Isiand Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p.m. io Dunder's place, 1989 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Andr. Muzik's, 40 String St. Paul Chiapecka, Secretary, 364 Ruble Si.
Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday each month at 8 o'clock at Nagi's Hull, 535 Blus Isiand Ave, near 18th Sl. Albin Gelsler, Secretary, 726 W. 20th St.

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1048 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 4 p.m. 85. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243 Center eve.

INDIANA.

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Haii, corner Markst and Noble Ste.

Branch No. 2, Covington, meets first and third Wed-ceday evenings and second and fourth Sunday after-tions of each month. All agitation meetings except lird meeting in month. Good speakers. Secretary, F. . Stumpf, 201 Stit street.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 5% E. Baltimore St. Public Invited.

Branch No. 2, Haltimore, meets every "uesday at 8 p. m. at Wenzel's Hotel, 328 W. Camden st. Good speeches. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202 W. Barre st.

MASSACHUSETTS. .

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Weshington St. Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 W. Springfield St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury, Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets eecond and fourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. H. Schlichting, Organizer, 20 James St.

Turner Hall. H. Schilchting, Organizer, 20
James St.
Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters,
71 Mnuroe St. Business meeting every Monday night
at 7:33. Upon bouse. Public invited. Harry Gotimer,
Sec., 422 Essex St.
Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the second and fourth
Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. for business at
Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center
Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting
amooth. Frank St. Walsh, Secretary, 62 Crescent St.
Branch No. 15, East Boston, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 99 Chelsea St.
Branch No. 18, Newburyport, mests the second
Monday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State
St. E. F. McLean, Secretary, 39 Winter St.
G. H. Evans, Treasurer, Prince Place.
Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanent beadquar-

cally identical in their platform, tactics and methods.

"Whereas, harmonious and concerted action of all Socialist elements of the United States is expedient, for a suceessful campaign against the combined forces of capitalism:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the interests of Socialism will be best subserved by a speedy union of the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. into one strong, harmonious and united

Socialist party;
"Resolved, That we call upon the earnest and intelligent Socialists of this country in the ranks of both parties to discard all petty ambitions and personal prejudices in the face of this great pur-pose, and to conduct the negotiations for unity of both parties, not in the sense of two hostile camps, each negotiating for peace with a view of securing the greatest advantages to itself, but in the sense of equal parties, hitherto working separately for a common cause, and now sincerely seeking to provide a proper

the benefit of that cause; "Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting union between the two parties on the basis outlined, this convention to appoint a committee of nine to act as a permanent Committee on Socialist Union, until the question is definitely disposed of;
"Resolved, That the said committee

basis for honorable and lasting union for

be authorized to delegate a representative or representatives to the next. national convention of the S, D. P., in order to convey this resolution to said party, and to invite the said party to

appoint a similar committee; and,
"Resolved, That any treaty of union evolved by the joint committee on union, including the question of party name, platform and constitution be submitted to a general vote of both parties.'

To Our Washington Readers

Comrade D. Burgess of New Whatcom, Washi, has been selected as organizer for the state and is prepared to assist the Socialists of Washington in organ-izing branches of the S. D. P. Correspondence addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

To Our Connecticut Readers

All unattached Socialists in the state of Connecticut are requested to write Louis Schlaf, 26 Spring street, Rock-ville, for information concerning the organization of branches.

ters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main St. A. Kingshury, Becretary.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis headquarters, Room 7, 22 N. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Putnam, Secretary. For information concerning ward branches, inquire at the above address.

Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1300 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9tb St. NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston at.

Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets
first end third Mondays a. 8 p. m. at. Helvetia Hall,
4-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmand St. NEW YORK.

state southing Mondays a. 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, \$4-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmind St.

NEW YORK.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdaye of every month in Wilzig's Hall, \$5 E, 4tb St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 163 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 2, 24th Assembly District, meets eccond and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 1059 Second Av., at the "Central." Henry Lang, Secretary, 324 E. 69th St.

Branch No. 40 West Side Branch, New York, meets eccond and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 139 W. 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary W. 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary By W. 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary W. 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary Branch No. 10, 1th Assembly District, meets every first and third Wednesday of the month at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 423 Grand St. Jacob Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, headquarters, 251 Brutledge St. Meets every third Thursday at 3:15 sharp. All persone interested are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butscher, Secretary, 251 Rulledge St.

Branch No. 20, New York, 25th Assembly District, meets sirst and third. Thursdaye of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave. R. Hoppe, Secretary, 328 E. 59th St.

OHIO.

Branch No. 2, Cieveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hail, 55 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meetings, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m.

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er, Secretary, 806 Mohawk St.

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Branch No. 2, Erie, meets every Suaday, 3 p. m., at k. of L. Hall, 116 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Secretary, J. E. Perry, 119 Sassafrass St.

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Branch No. 5 (Jewish), Philadelphia, meets every Friday at 614 S. 3d St. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9., J. Gearson, Secretary.

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from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

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Milwaukes Central Committee meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m. sharp at 618 E. Water St. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary. John Doerfler, Treasurer.

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Branch No. 9. Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hatl, southeast corner Orchard St. and 3th Ave. Fred Brockhausen, Secretary, 22 Windlake Ave.

Branch No. 11. Milwaukee, meets the second Wisconsin Vorwaerts, 64 State St.

Branch No. 12. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at the office of 4the Wisconsin Vorwaerts, 64 State St.

Branch No. 12. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kens' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

OFFICIAL CALL

Annual Convention of the Social Democratic Party, March 6, 1900

In accordance with the action of the members in determining the time and place for the national convention of the Social Democratic party in 1900, the National Executive board of said party directs that said national convention be held at the city of Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, for the purpose of nomi-nating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, to be voted for at the presidential election on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1900.

The representation at said convention will be by delegates, chosen in accordance with the referendary vote of the members and reported in this number of The Herald, as follows:

First-Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Second-Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same state to represent them; provided, that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.

Third-No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the conven-

Fourth-All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified. to by the chairman or secretary of their respective branches.

Fifth—The national secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

Jesse Cox, Chairman. Seymour Stedman, Secretary.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN WISCONSIN

By G. R. Gordon.

That the reader may better understand the Social Democratic movement of this state it is necessary to take a glance at the events leading up to the formation of the S. D. P.

As early as 1875 the first (German) daily paper was started in Milwaukee, called The Socialist. The paper was somewhat of a Lasallian organ and existed only a little over one year. The city of Milwaukee also has the honor of being among the first, if not the very first, city to publish socialist pamphlets for general distribution.

In 1882 the Milwaukee Arbiter-Zeitung, the predecessor of the present Voerwaerts, was started. This paper gave great aid to the then young Socialist movement.

Four years later, during the palmy days of the Knights of Labor, and the great eight-hour agitation, the Socialist forces united with the Knights and a tremendous struggle ensued, culminat-ing in the terrible riots in which several workingmen were shot to death by the militia, 2,000 troops being brought to this city. The late lamented Comrade Grottkau was editor of the Arbiter-Zeitung during these exciting times, and he with several other comrades, suffered

imprisonment.

It has been charged that Mr. Robert Schilling, the present fusion populist leader, was largely responsible for their imprisonment. For one year the Socialists worked with the Union Labor that found to their sorrow that Party, but found to their sorrow that this party in this state was not even a reform party. One year of opposition by the Socialists ended the career of the Union Labor Party in Wisconsin. For the next few years the movement was very quiet. Eighteen eighty-nine witnessed the first great split in the S. L. P., but this had little effect in the city or state. A year later the name of their paper was changed to Volks-Zeitung, and in 1892 changed to Voerwaerts, with Victor L. Berger as editor. The organized S. L. P. section, though small, was in a continual row. The Voerwaerts had been made the official organ of the S. L. P., and quite naturally was drawn into the fight, but its able editor, tired of the non-progress and the continued wrangling, cut loose from the section. Carl Ibsen was sent to Milwaukee as a representative of the N. E. B. of the Socialist Labor Party to try and heal the warring factions, and partially succeed-ed, but the union lasted only six months. Then was formed the Social Democratic Society, and application made to the National S. L. P. for a charter. Their request was refused. Among the charter members of this, the first Social Democratic Society to be constituted in this ocratic Society to be organized in this nation, were Victor L. Berger, John Doerfler, Jacob Hunger, Rudolph Loeschman, Carl Kliest, J. Luchsinger, Richard Elsner, Franz Hech, Jos. Rosch, Leo Kenngfelder, Alvin Fleischer, Gus-Leo Kranzfelder, Alvin Fleischer, Gustave Richter, L. Licfuscher, F. Kirchmeyer, Herman Krause and many others. The "Socialist Maeunerchor," then the only singing society, sided at once with this new socialist body. This new body had a membership of 114. From the inception they had the support of many of the trade unions and the trade union leaders, and before long their members were the ruling spirit in the Early in the summer of '93 an alliance

was formed by the Socialists, the trade unions and the People's party, and at a convention with equal representation a ticket was nominated called the "Cooperative Ticket," which polled 3,600 in Milwaukee. The P. P. at the spring election had polled only 700 votes. The great A. R. U. strike had the active support of the society. At the People's Party convention in 1894 the society and trades unions united and presented a

state socialist platform.

The Socialists refusing to compromise, almost a bolt took place. The Populists convention, being frightened at the bold stand of the Socialists, voted to adopt the full program of the radicals, including the famous plank 10. The platform was written by Victor L. Berger. This platform was attached to the National P. P. platform and fitted it about like a pair of eye glasses on a pig. However this alliance produced some good results, as it brought to the real Socialist movement many earnest and active workers out of the ranks of the P. P. This ticket in '04 polled 28,000 votes in the state. During the campaign the society and the daily Voerwaerts opposed the free silver nonsense, and agia very bitter fight occurred between the S. D. Society and the People's Party, resulting in a victory for the S. D. S. and the election of Victor L. Berger as a delegate to the national P. P. convention. Europe People's Person and P. P. convention. tion. Fusion having won at St. Louis, the society made overtures to the National S. L. P. for a charter. The re-

quest was never acted upon. At St. Louis Delegate Berger was very active for the nomination of Debs for president. The latter, however, defor president. The latter, however, de-clined to be a candidate. Upon his re-turn to Milwaukee and report of the convention, efforts were made by Com-rade Berger and others to organize a new socialist party, and with this idea in view, a correspondence was opened up with man, leading men like Debs, Jesse Cox, H. D. Lloyd and others. At the

memorable and now historic convention of the A. R. U., held in Chicago; in June, 1897, the Social Democratic Society was represented by Comrades V. L. Berger and F. F. Heath. The name, Social Democracy of America, was proposed by Berger, and after much opposition and a debate that lasted two nights, the name was adopted, Comrade E. V. Debs deciding for the name. Comrade Berger and Heath were not present when the colonization part of the platform was

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukce endorsed the action of the A. R. U. convention and invited Comrade Debs to visit Milwaukee. Nowhere in this nation has Eugene V. Debs had so large and enthusiastic meetings as in Milwaukee. Several tremendous meetings were held and six branches of the new party were formed at once. The spring of 1898 found the party well or-ganized in Milwaukee and Sheboygan. With Comrade Robert Mister as the candidate for mayor in this city, the party polled nearly 2,500 votes. The next fall the party lost some votes in Milwaukee, but polled over 2,500 for their state ticket. A fund had been raised for organization and Comrade Paul Grottkau of California was secured as state organizer. The untimely death of this brave and self-sacrificing comrade was a tremendous loss to our movement. The fund which had been raised for organization was presented to Comrade Grottkau's widow. At the national convention of the S. D. A. in June, '98, the comrades from Wisconsin took a leading part in the fight against the colonizationists and were practically solid for the organization of the Social Democratic Party, two of the state's most prominent workers being elected members of the National Executive Board.

The situation today is most favorable. At the recent city convention, attended by 147 delegates, 67 being from the trade unions and 3 from the S. L. P., an exceptionally strong ticket headed by Comrade F. F. Heath was nominated with great enthusiasm. The Federated Trades Council by a vote of 53 to 23 has endorsed the ticket. In Milwaukee we have fourteen branches with 300 members and more on the way. In Sheboygan we have two branches and one just organized in Manitowoc.

In the weekly Walieheit and Voerwaerts we have two of the strongest and most able papers edited by as hard and self-sacrificing worker as the socialist movement contains, Victor L. Berger.

In Sheboygan we have the weekly Volksblatt, ably edited by Comrade Os-car Loebel, and last, but we hope not to be the least, the Milwaukee Social Dem-

With such comrades as Heath, Tuttle, Meister, Berger, Forman, Arnold, Rahfeld, Flamm, Rooney, Hunger, Doerfler, Richter, Brown, Blodgett Seidel, Bauer, Sheehan, Brockhausen, Timm and many others in Milwaukee, and Comrades Mohr, Loebel, Henry Luther, Wm. Manzke, Henschel, Jas. Geitz and others in Sheboygan, and right here I wish to say that we have a very strong movement in the furniture city. Organized labor is also strong there, and they have a great deal of sympathy with and large-ly support our party. Together with many active sympathizers in other places the movement is in safe hands and must and will grow.

In the early days of our national party when we were making a desperate strug-gle to keep the ship afloat, the Milwaukee comrades did a tremendous work They sent large sums to the national headquarters. They made sacrifices which the world will never know. But it was largely due to the efforts of the Milwaukee comrades, together with some in Chicago, that our national organization is in such good shape. Efforts will at once be made to organize the state, and those wishing the services of an organizer should write at once to F. G. R. Gordon, 614 State street, Milwau-

kee, Wis. Altogether the outlook for the future is most promising. Not only have we the support of the best and strongest elements in the trade union movement of the metropolis, but we also now have the support of the Socialist Labor Party When the ides of next November roll around there will be a political sensation in this state that will echo from sea to sea. The oncoming Social Democracy of Wisconsin will do its full share of the work for the social revolution and the future historian will record this state as one, if not the first, to win a state victory for the Co-operative Common-

Read Between the Lines

John A. Hobson, in the January Contemporary Review, declares that the forces that are "world-wide in their scope and revolutionary in their opera-tion," are International Capitalism and

Imperialism. He says:
"The barriers of boundaries no longer confine the activities of nations, since citizens whose wealth has overflowed into territories beyond the national limits are able to secure support from the home government in protecting their for-eign investments. Their rights as financiers outweigh the rights of mere citizenship. This is seen particularly in the gold and diamond interests in South Africa, the former yielding £40,000,000 and the latter £20,000,000 yearly; the whole owned by a small group of financiars of diameter strength of the second strength of the seco eiers of diverse nationality and possessed

of international influence because of their control of finance. The only in-terest these men have in South Africa is purely economic; they do not reside there, nor are they likely to become citizens; they went there for money, and those who came early and made most have commonly withdrawn their persons, leaving their economic fangs in the carcass of their prey. These men, as a rule, have two sources of income from the gold mines of the Transvaal—the profits on the actual working of the mines, and those they make by operations on the Stock Exchange, where they bull and bear the market alternately, now selling out at a high price, anon buying back at a low, and so on indefinitely. These men are not politicians, and would not trouble themselves with politics were it not that their interests as financiers make it imperative that they should be supreme in the state wherein these interests

THE PLATFORM

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happinese for every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights.

That private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conditicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploitere of the labor torce of others and the ever-increasing large dispossessed class of wage-workers, who are deprived of the socially-due share of their product.

That capitalism, the private uwnership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

That the same economic forces which have

degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system, will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civilization.

That the trade union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist cystem of production and distribution.

parting factors in the working class, the one representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to aboilish the capitalist eystem of production and distribution.

Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution, to be administered by organized society in the interest of the whole people, and the complete emancipation of society from the domination of capitalism.

The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical mission to renitze a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tantamount to the abolition of capitalism and of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting us with millions of class-conscious feliow-workers throughout the civilized world will lend to international Socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in thie direction, we make the following demands:

1. Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

2. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation communication, water-works, and and electric plants, and other public utilities

4. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lend, iron, cond and all other mines; also of all oll and gas wells.

S. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

6. The Inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed, the public redit to be utilized for that purpose.

7. All useful inventions to be free tail, the inventor to be remmerated by the public.

8. Labor legislation to be made nati

and wimen, and the abolition of nil laws dis-criminating against women.

11. The adoption of the initiative and Refer-eadum, and the right of recall of representa-tives by the voters.

12. Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

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